

Research in Astrophysics from Space (E)

Astrophysics with HMXBs (E1.5)

Consider for oral presentation.

OBSERVATIONS OF ACCRETING PULSARS WITH THE FERMI-GBM

Colleen Wilson-Hodge, colleen.wilson@nasa.gov

NASA Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, Alabama, United States

The Gamma-ray Burst Monitor (GBM) on-board Fermi comprises 12 NaI detectors spanning the 8-1000 keV band and 2 BGO detectors spanning the 100 keV to 40 MeV band. These detectors view the entire unocculted sky, providing long (approximately 40 ks/day) observations of accreting pulsars daily, which allow long-term monitoring of spin-frequencies and pulsed fluxes via epoch-folded searches plus daily blind searches for new pulsars. Phase averaged fluxes can be measured using the Earth occultation technique. In this talk I will present highlights of GBM accretion-powered pulsar monitoring such as the discovery of a torque reversal in 4U1626-67, a high-energy QPO in A0535+26, and evidence for a stable accretion disk in OAO 1657-415.